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[VOLUME II]

TERMS:—Published weekly by WARD & BISHOP, from the Erodolphian and Union Literary Societies' Press, of Miami University,—At Two Dollars per annum, if paid within two months; Two Dollars fifty cents, if paid within eight months; after that period Three Dollars. For six months One Dollar twenty-five cents, in advance. All kinds of produce, will be received in payment of subscription. Persons who procure five subscribers and remit Ten Dollars, will be entitled to a sixth copy gratis.

From the Monthly Review.

It has been shrewdly remarked by Goethe, that "he who studies his body too much, becomes diseased—his mind becomes nil," and we are well convinced that many of the men and women of the present day might with great justice have another clause added to the well known Italian epithet—"stavo bene, ma star meglio, sto qui," which being thus amended, would run, "I was well—wished to be better—read medical books—took medicine—and died." In no other science, indeed, does Pope's maxim, that "a little learning is a dangerous thing," hold so strongly as in medical lore, dealt out in works professing to be popular; persons are almost certain to suppose themselves afflicted with every disease about which they read. They forthwith take alarm at the probable consequences, and having some lurking suspicion that they may have mistaken symptoms, they follow the prescriptions given in their book in secret, lest they should bring themselves into open ridicule.

The second step in this field of learning is the assumption of medical skill, and the preferring of gratuitous advice in all who may require it, and to many who do not. The recent enormous circulation of works of this class, has rendered such prescribers almost co-extensive with our population, and it is no unusual occurrence to hear children under ten years of age recommending cures for coughs or chilblains. It is an absurdity obviously open to humorous satire, and it has accordingly afforded the materials for more than one scintillation of the viscomica, since the time that Moliere wrote "Le Malade Imaginaire". Almost the only thing piquant in the last series of Theo-

dore Hook's "Sayings and Doings," are the drugging and prescribing scenes between Mr. and Mrs. Crosbie; but they appear to us to fall short of an American sketch in a similar vein, from which we think it is not improbable that Mr. Hook borrowed his Mr. and Mrs. Crosbie. As it will serve to illustrate our views, and at the same time put it in the power of those whom it may concern, to determine the point of plagiarism, we subjoin part of the American peice alluded to. The hero of the narrative is a young man, rather pale as to complexion, and not to call fat, but healthy withal, and having no ailment whatever, except that of sometimes fancying himself in love, and putting on a melancholy face to match. In one of those moods he meets in a morning walk with two friends, the narrative proceeds thus—

Methinks you look a little pale, said one, you had better try a cold bath; nothing invigorates the frame like cold bathing. Provided it is a shower bath, interrupted the other, but in my opinion nothing is so fatal to health as plunging the whole body into cold water. It checks perspiration, impairs digestion, produces cramp, and— Good bye, I exclaimed, rather abruptly, I believe I shall try neither at present.

Continuing my walk a few minutes longer, I called at the house of a friend, with whom I was in habits of familiar intercourse. I found him at breakfast with his family. His wife a fine motherly looking woman, with a large shawl thrown over her shoulders to protect her from the morning air, was pouring out the coffee, whilst the elder daughter was watching a little arching, whose ruddy cheeks and laughing blue eyes, showed how much

comfort he derived from a huge bowl of bread and milk he was in the act of devouring. In the simplicity of my heart I related the conversation I had just had in the street.

My friend shook his head slowly, and fixing his eyes on me with a very solemn expression: There is something in it. You are sick my dear fellow. You must ride on horseback.

You must drink pearl-ash and cider in the morning to give you an appetite, added his wife.

You must drink milk, exclaimed the daughter, looking significantly at the chubby cheeks of her little brother.

Tansy and wormwood pounded together is a thousand times better, said a maiden aunt, at the same time laying down her knitting—take a little tansy.

Spearmint is better, interrupted the mother anxiously.

A little tansy, I say, and fresh rue resumed the aunt.

Yes, and ginger, said the daughter—Aunt Dorothy always uses ginger tea, with a drop of brandy to qualify it.

My dear ladies, I exclaimed, for mercy's sake spare me, I am not sick, and—

Come, said my friend, who had now finished his breakfast, and perceiving that I had, with difficulty, kept my countenance during these various prescriptions, I will walk with you—and taking me by the arm, we set forth together.

How are you, my good fellow, was the rough salutation of the first man we met.

It was Captain Jones. My friend replied to his greeting very cordially; but he shook his head as he looked at me.

Aye, I see how it is, said Captain Jones, Poor fellow! consumptive. But never mind, take a voyage, and all will be well.

I thanked him for his kindness, and passed on; and for the first time in my life began to fancy that I felt something that was a little like a pain in my side, but I was not certain.

A few steps onward we met Mr. Thompson—long, lank and lean—the very image of famine. He accosted us with a languid bow, and glancing his eyes at me, said, 'A fine morning this sir, especially for those who, like you and Lane, are dying rapidly of indigestion.'

My friend, who was very fond of quizzing me about a certain young lady, without saying a word, led me unthinkingly close to her father's house, and though it was early, proposed making a call; and being already recognized from the window by Mary, I could not gallantly make a retreat. As I turned towards the door, a chaise that was passing raised a cloud of dust, that filled, for a moment my eyes and throat. I entered the room with a slight cough.

Ah! that cough of yours, said Mary's mother, will bring you to the grave.

Nothing but the dust, said I.

This answer seemed to awaken all her sympathies. She said something about the flattering nature of certain disorders, and proceeded at once to give me a dose of balsam of tolu.—Her kindness was so importunate, that resistance was vain. I took the glass, and was in the act of raising it to my lips, when the door opened, and three old ladies entered, two of them with black hoods, and the third with spectacles.

I am a lost man, I muttered to myself. But Mary was near, and I thought I read in her eyes some hope of life.

One of the black hooded ladies instantly addressed me—You will do well to take care of your self, sir. You look as if your lungs were affected. Have you ever tried onion tea?

Never, Madam. I am not sick, and I detest onions.

Ah! you must not be too squeamish where health is at stake. Three tumbler of onion tea, taken hot every forenoon, at 11 o'clock, would soon relieve you. There is no trouble in it—take only a peck of onions—

—And make them into a good poultice, interrupted the other black hood, and wear them upon your breast all the time, and you will soon be well. Nothing opens the pores and relieves a cough like an onion poultice.

I turned a despairing eye upon Mary.—An onion poultice and a morning call! Shade of Esculapius! What shall I do?

If you talk of poultices, said she with

the spectacles, my prescription is butter cups and vinegar. Take a handful of butter cups.—

—And drink rosemary and honey, said the first black hood.

That is good, said the second, but butter and Molasses is better.

Or flaxseed tea, said Mary's mother.

Or wheat bran, said Mary, with boiling water poured over it, and sweetened with some loaf sugar. You love wheat bran, I know.

There was a little archness in her manner, that led me to suspect that she was not above half serious.—I made her a lowly bow in token of acknowledgement. As I slowly raised my head, I perceived that the lady with the spectacles was regarding me very earnestly.

Poor young man, said she, how feeble! you must wear a plaster on your back. A little Burgundy pitch.

Or a back-board, said Mary laughing. I don't sport with human life, said the second black hood, gravely. Your friend here must be careful, or he is not long for this world. But if he will follow my prescription—

If he will follow mine, interrupted the lady with the spectacles, take a wine glass full of Cayenne pepper and a pint of alcohol.

And by all means put bottles of boiling water at your feet when you go to bed, said Mary's mother.

And a flannel night cap said Mary.

Double flannel, said the first black hood, or a petticoat would be still better.

And a pair of stockings round your neck, said the second black hood.

Woolen stockings, added Mary.

And drink during the night about two gallons of boiling cider, said spectacles, solemnly.

And a spoonful of tobacco tea every ten minutes, said Mary.

Child, said spectacles, sharply, you talk foolishly. A poultice of burdock leaves for the feet.

No—rye meal and cider, interrupted the second hood.

No, no—mustard seed and vinegar, said the third, eagerly; I remember that—

Human patience could endure no more. I started from my seat, made a very hurried bow, and left the house with so much precipitation, that as I passed over the steps, I stumbled, and nearly fell.

Have you sprained yourself? said a gentleman who was passing, if you have, take a little opodeldoc.

Chemical embrocation, said she with the spectacles, running to the door.

Rub it with flannel, said the first black hood, pressing behind her.

Take a pail full of wheat bran said the second, coming out on the steps—mix it with boiling water; stir it well with a mould candle, and—

Take a walk with me in the garden this afternoon, said Mary.

The experience of every reader must testify that though there are here a few caricature touches, the principal outlines are true to the life, and in good keeping; and it is worth volumes of serious argument, in exposing one of the growing absurdities of the age, and one of the worst evils arising out of the diffusion of knowledge. Here, at least, ignorance is better than knowledge—the knowledge, we mean, which can ever be derived from reading respecting human disease, a subject of such extreme difficulty, that the most talented men, who have spent their whole lives in their study, are frequently at fault.—(The late Dr. Barclay of Edinburgh) the most eminent physician, after studying the history of a disease in various authors, after frequently observing it in their own practice, after trying to illustrate the nature of its symptoms by various dissections, and after the most unremitting attention to its remote and proximate causes, during a long professional life, have, notwithstanding, been unable to form, in particular cases a decided prognosis, either with respect to its continuance or its mode of termination: so that many have lived, who by prognosis, ought to have died, and many have died who by their prognosis ought to have lived. That such is the fact, there cannot be a doubt, and since it is so, the utility of such popular medical works, as shall propagate a race of American Black hoods, or of Theodore Hook's Crosbies, is more than questionable. But if we come to such a conclusion on the general subject of popular medical works, what we are to think of the "Book of Health," which the author gravely informs us in his preface is "deducted, not from the limited experience of an individual practitioner, but "from the actual practice of the most eminent medical men of the present day." In other words, as doctors are well known to differ, the reading public are to be instructed in the cure of diseases, by exhibiting the different and frequently directly opposite practice, of "the most eminent medical men of the day," in a style, also, not too scientific to answer the purpose.

Like most promises and professions, we find, upon looking into this work, that the author, so far from having made the

lightest attempt to dilute the scientific terms with the language of popular phraseology, has trumped up a *melange* of undisguised scraps from Abernathy, Sir A. Cooper, Armstrong, Clutterbuck, &c., cut out chiefly from the unofficial reports of their lectures in the *Lancet*.

BATH SPRINGS.

These springs are situated in the State of Indiana, 12 miles west of Oxford. A tolerable estimate of the value of these waters, and of their healing qualities, may be formed from the following certificates.

Hamilton, September 26th, 1828.

GENTLEMEN:

I have examined your spring waters, at the Bath Springs, in a manner sufficiently careful to decide its characters, without determining the amount of its goodness. It contains the following substances:

Carbonate of Iron,
Sulphate of Magnesia,
Murate of Soda,
Carbonate of Lime in small quantities,
Sulphate of Lime in small quantities,
Sulphate of Soda, in small quantities,
Soluble Hydrogen Gas.

The principle ingredients are Carbonate of Iron Sulphate of Magnesia, and Murate of Soda. The water is one of very considerable importance, and will be found to sustain its character well as a medicinal water.

Yours,

ELIJAH SLACK.

June 1st, 1829.

Cincinnati,

From the accounts which I have seen in manuscript by Mr. Slack, and Dr. Dunlavy, of the composition and effects of the water of the Bath Springs, and from my examination of it, I feel warranted, in saying, that it is a valuable Chalybeate, and may be resorted to, in all cases, where the preparations of Iron are proper, with a well founded expectation of improved health.

DANIEL DRAKE, M. D.

FROM MEXICO.

The Editors of the *Chronicle* have been obligingly favoured with the following extract from a letter received in this city, from an intelligent American, who has recently made a tour through several of the States of Mexico, and is now in the interior of that Republic. The letter is dated April 17th, 1829.

"The mining affairs appeared improving—the mines of Zacatecas continue to yield immense results—lately they made in one week 58 bars of silver. The average weekly expenses are \$13,000, and the average nett weekly profit for the last nine months, may, on a low estimate be stated at \$20,000. The great Valenciana Mine though not in Bonanza is improving—it is nearly drained and now yields a clear profit of from 2000 to 3000 dollars. At the district of El Ore near Chalapa the United Mexican Company are extracting a great deal of very rich ores. The Silver is highly alloyed with Gold, and if the Haciendas were built, it is believed that that district would also be a Bonanza.

From the *Journal of a Naturalist*.
Speaking of the singular habits of the snap-dragon, and other insect imprisoning or destroying plants the author says:
"It is a perplexing matter to reconcile our feelings to the rigour, and our reason to the necessity, of some plants being made the instruments of destruction to the insect world. Of British plants we have only a few so constructed, which having clammy joints and calyxes, entangle them to death. The sun-dew destroys in a different manner, yet kills them without torture. But we have a plant in our gardens, a native of North America, which none can be more cruelly destructive of animal life, the dogbane, which is generally conducive to the death of every fly that settles upon it. Allured by the honey on the nectary of the expanded blossoms, the insect the trunk is protruded to feed on it, the viscous, dense, the poor prisoner, writhing in protracted struggles, till released by death; a death, apparently occasioned by exhaustion alone; the filaments then relax, and the body falls to the ground. The plants will at times be busy from the numbers of imprisoned wretches. This elastic action of the filaments may be conducive to the fertilizing of the seed, by scattering the pollen from the anthers, as is the case with the barberry; but we are not sensible that the destruction of the creatures, which excite the action, is in any way essential of the wants of perfection of the plant; and ignorance favours the idea of a wanton cruelty in the herb; but how little of the causes and motives of action of created things do we know! and it must be unlimitable arrogance alone, that could question the wisdom of Him 'that judgeth rightly,' the operation of a simple plant compound and humble us, and like the handwriting on the wall, though seen by many, can be explained by but one."

On the prevalence of the yellow colour in natural objects, it is stated:

"The bark, the wood, the flower, the leaves of many of our native trees and plants, afford a yellow dye—we have no colour so easily produced as this is; and it is equally remarkable, that, amidst all the varied hues of spring, yellow is the most predominant in our wild and cultivated plants. The primrose, cowslip, pill-worm, globe-flower, buttercup, cheilodactylus, all the cabbage tribe, the dandelions, appear in this dress. The very first butterfly that will

And sport and dance in the field of air,"

is the sulphur butterfly, which in the bright sunny mornings in March, we so often see under the warm hedge, by the side of some sheltered copse undulating and vibrating like the petal of a primrose in the breeze. The blossoms of many of our plants afford for the decoration of the fair, a vast variety of colours and intermediate tints; but they are all of them, or nearly so, inconstant or fugitive before the light of the sun, or mutable in the dampness of the air, except those obtained from yellow flowers; circumstances may vary the shade, but it is mostly permanent. Yellow is again the livery of autumn, in all the shades of ochre and of orange; the green and yellow leaf, becomes the general cast of the season; the sober brown comes next, and then decay."

BOSTON REPRESENTATIVES.

The citizens of Boston resolved to elect the present year, the full number of representatives allowed by the Constitution, which is fifty-five. They had up, four distinct tickets, designated as follows—*National Republican, Free Trade, Republican, and Poor Electors*. The election has resulted in the choice of fifty, all of which belong to the *National Republican* ticket.

The Inauguration of the Hon. Josiah Quincy, as President of Harvard University, took place at Cambridge on Tuesday: The several addresses, orations, and the inaugural discourse, were of a highly interesting character. A very respectable and crowded audience of ladies and gentlemen were present. After the public exercises, between six and seven hundred gentlemen, including the Governor and Lieut. Governor, and other gentlemen of distinction, and the students of the college, sat down to dinner, which was provided in the commons hall. The hall was very tastefully ornamented for the occasion by pictures, flowers and other decorations. The rejoicings of the

day were closed by a general illumination of the college building.

Two of the quickest passages ever known from America, (says a Liverpool paper,) have occurred this year. On Saturday, January 3, the *Silas Richards* arrived at Liverpool from N. York, in 19 days, a distance computed at 3,200 miles, being at the rate of 168 miles per day; but this was far exceeded by the *Edward Bonaffe* packet, which two days before arrived at Harve-de-Grace, in 16 days from the same place, a distance in a right line of 3,225 miles, being at the astonishing rate for the whole time, of 201 miles each day.

The following article is copied from the New-York Mercantile Advertiser.

A rumour reached us by the last packet from Mexico, (the *Virginia*) that a Company of British Merchants had offered to advance \$5,000,000 to the Mexican Government on the security of the Texas lands, on condition that the Province of Texas should be placed under the protection of Great Britain. It was also said that a proposition would be made by the Mexican Government to put the Texas lands into our possession, on a loan of the above sum. This would be in contemplation of a Treaty of Cession to the United States, by which the Rio del Norte will become our Southern boundary, if the proposition shall be accepted.

In the lakes of the valley of Mexico wild geese are seldom seen, though ducks, snipes and bitterns are found there in prodigious numbers. I have frequently shot 30 and 40 snipes in a morning, and a great *tire de pater*, near Mexico, is one of the most curious scenes that it is possible to witness. The Indians by whom it is principally conducted, prepare a battery, composed of 70 or 80 musket barrels, arranged in two rows, one of which sweeps the water, while the other is a little elevated, so as to take the ducks as they rise upon the wing. The barrels are connected with each other and fired by a train; but the whole apparatus, as well as the man who has charge of it, are concealed in the rushes, until the moment when, after many hours of cautious labor, one of the dense columns of ducks, which blacken, at times, the surface of the lake, is driven by the distant canoes of his associates sufficiently near the fatal spot. The double tier of guns are immediately fired, and the water remains strewed with the bodies of the killed and the wounded,

whose escape is cut off by the circle of canoes beyond. Twelve hundred ducks are often brought in as the result of a single fire, and during the whole season they form the ordinary food of the lower classes in the capital, where they are sold for one or at most two reals each.

Ward's Mexico.

We learn from the Macon Telegraph that a Meteoric stone fell in Monroe county, on the 8th inst. It was about the size of a child's head, and weighed thirty six pounds. Its fall was preceded by a noise which was heard all over the settlement; and by many at the distance of 25 or 30 miles. The sound was compared to that produced by the discharge of large cannon, quickly followed by a smaller one, and then by a great number of muskets.—
Savannah Georgian.

BRIDGE OVER THE OHIO.

Examinations are making at Cincinnati, under the authority of the United States, to ascertain the practicability and expense of bridging the Ohio at that place.

CANAL TOLLS.

On the 9th ult. the collector of Albany received three thousand five hundred and seven dollars for canal toll, which is \$1000 more than was ever before collected in one day at the same office.

Anti-going-to-sleep-with-a-candle-burning Society.—Among all the anti Societies established, we wonder why one for the purpose of putting out the practice of reading in bed by candle-light, has not been organized. A New York paper says, "Last week a valuable and respectable establishment was set on fire by this abominable habit (reading in bed,) much trouble ensued, and property and lives were endangered. It ought to be a standing rule in every hotel and boarding house, and private family, that no persons should be allowed to sleep with a light burning, but under certain circumstances and with proper precautions.

Bos. Statesman.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the brig *United States*, Capt. Knight, from Plymouth, the Editors of the New York Commercial Advertiser have received London papers of the 29th of April and Plymouth of the 2d May. The Plymouth Herald says it is confidentially reported, that the government of Great Britain joined by that of France and Austria, will inform Russia that they

will not remain silent spectators, and see Turkey a conquered country. If Russia still perseveres, it is more than probable that a higher tone will be used, and perhaps the torch of war, lit in the East, may spread its flames throughout Europe.

A late Captain in the British Navy, named Hanchett, had left Plymouth, in the Hylton Jolliffe steam vessel for the Mediterranean. It is said he is to have command of the Turkish fleet. This officer, while in the service, was always noted as a brave and enterprising sailor.

Late Paris papers, encourage the idea that the Persians may yet endeavour to make a stand against the encroachments of Russia, and enter the field for the purpose of regaining their lost possessions. Such an attempt at this moment might promise success, should the people unite under capable and experienced leaders, as it would be impossible for Russia to detach from her forces, on the march to Turkey, any thing like an adequate number of men to subdue a nation determined to be free.—The present Schah, a despotic ruler of Persia, has given every indication of imbecility in the administration of his government, and there is no one instance more striking in this characteristic than his tame submission to the all grasping and unjust demands of Russia at the close of the late war.

The assassination of the Russian Ambassador and suite at Tefleran, is now ascertained to have been occasioned by the hatred of the Persians, in consequence of the exactions made by the Schah to pay the amount of the contribution imposed by Russia at the conclusion of the late war, and such is said to be the rage of the Persians, notwithstanding their habit of submission to despotic authority, that they are clamorous for a war with Russia.

The *Journal du Commerce* of the 18th April, contains the following articles.

Brussels, 15th April.—A report is this moment circulating that the English fleet has broken the blockade of the Dardanelles, destroyed the Russian fleet and supplied Constantinople with provisions.

The report at the Exchange, which was circulated at Paris that Admiral Malcum had entered the Black Sea is confirmed it is said, by an English Courier who arrived here yesterday.—

The Paris dates per the Napoleon received by the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, were to the 20th April, and no mention of the above reports or facts are to be found in the London papers.

The London Observer of April 8th,

heads a paragraph with the word "suspicious," which if the circumstance stated to be true, certainly contains facts likely to produce some political speculations.

It says, "Sir Sidney Smith is about to embark in the Steam boat Hylon Soluffe, on a secret expedition. His attendants are fifty chosen men.—His only cargo is ballast, consisting of brass cannons. He has cleared for Corfu and Malta, but it is expected that he has an ulterior destination.—The ornaments of his vessel are entirely composed of crescents and Turbans.

FORCE OF IMAGINATION.

The following case lately occurred under the care of M. Maury, at the hospital of St. Louis.—A young man from the country a laborer, imagined he had swallowed a young snake in a glass of water. 'His five years,' said he, 'since the accident occurred; since which time the animal has not ceased to grow. It has attained an enormous size, and produces great inconvenience: constantly in motion, it traverses the belly, mounts into chest, and sometimes rises up to the left eye, when I have a distinct perception of its size and colour. Sometimes its movements are so violent and painful, that I am obliged to constrain them by seizing and squeezing it through the parietes of the abdomen.' The patient described a variety of other circumstances connected with his internal enemy, and appealed to the bystanders whether they did not hear it hissing, yet in every other respect he was perfectly rational. M. Maury aware that no reasoning would avail, affected to agree with him. The patient himself expressed his conviction that nothing but an operation could save him. It was performed in the following manner: In order to render the illusion more complete, a large plait was made in the integuments of the abdomen—the base of which was reversed with a bitoury, and a live adder introduced into the wound in the form of a seton, so as to be seen under the skin. One of the wounds being covered with the hand, the patient was requested to assist by seizing the head of the "serpent," and unite his efforts to those of the operator in extracting it. No idea can be formed of the joy of the patient, without having witnessed it. Next day he declared that he was prodigiously shrunk, in consequence of the extraction of the horrid creature; all the torments he had suffered for five years were removed, the cure was complete in a few days, and what is more remarkable, it has continued permanent.

One circumstance alone for a moment rendered it doubtful: the patient was afraid that the serpent had left some eggs, but his confidence was completely restored on being assured that it was a male serpent.

From the U. States Telegraph of June 2nd

The opinion of the Court in the case of the United States, vs. Tobias Watkins, was delivered to-day by Judge Cranch. The Court was of opinion, that the money of the United States was defrauded, was the property of the U. S., that the offence was a common law offence, and that this Court had common law criminal jurisdiction; but sustained the demurrer, and quashed the indictments on the grounds—first, that they did not sufficiently aver what the false pretences were by which the government was defrauded; and secondly, that the charge of forgery, if sustainable at all, could not properly be made in conjunction with another charge in the same count of an indictment.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Corneilius P. Van Ness, of the State of Vermont, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Spain, in the place of Alexander H. Everett, recalled.

William Pitt Preble, of the State of Maine, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Netherlands.

Washington Irwin, of the State of N. York, to be Secretary of the Legation of the United States to Great Britain.

Charles Carrol Harper, of the State of Maryland, to be Secretary of Legation of the United States to France.

FROM LISBON.

By the arrival of the brig Juniata, Captain Lubec, in thirty days from Lisbon, we learn that a Portuguese fleet sailed (same day with Juniata) for Terceira. The country had been deluged, and the crop of fruit totally destroyed. Captain Lubec states that there had been rain for seventy days successively. Numerous executions were taking place every day; at Oporto 39 were to be hanged, but for want of a hangman their execution was postponed.

SLAVE TRADE.

The British ship of war and her tender the Black Joke, have captured on the coast of Africa, within 20 months several slave ships, having on board two thousand six hundred and eighty six Slaves.

OXFORD, JUNE 20, 1829.

"PRODESSE QUAM CONSPICI."

Unavoidable occurrences, prevented the publication of this number of the Register, on the previous week.

DREADFUL EXPLOSION.

On Tuesday the 4th inst. the U. S. Steam Frigate FULTON, which was moored at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, was reduced to a complete wreck by the explosion of her powder magazine. The following items which are of general interest, we have selected from a detailed account given by the N. York Commercial Advertiser.

"The Fulton has ever since the war been occupied as a receiving ship, and was moored within two hundred yards of the shore. The magazine was in the bow of the ship, and contained at the time of the explosion, three barrels of damaged powder. The explosion was not louder than that produced by the discharge of a single cannon; and many persons in the Navy Yard supposed the report to have proceeded from such a source, until they saw the immense column of smoke arising from the vessel. Others about the yard saw the masts rising into the air before the explosion and immediately after the air was filled with fragments of the vessel. It is not a little remarkable, that a Midshipman who was, at the time of the accident, asleep on board of the frigate U. States, within two hundred yards of the frigate, was not at all disturbed by the report of the explosion and was not aware of the occurrence, until he was told of it after he awoke.

The Fulton is a complete wreck; the bow being destroyed nearly to the water, and the whole of this immense vessel, whose sides were more than four feet thick, and all other parts of corresponding strength—is now lying an entire heap of ruins burst assunder in all parts, and aground at the spot where she was moored. Although she was but 200 yards from the Navy Yard, and many vessels near her, not one of them received the least damage; nor was the bridge which led from the shore to the Fulton, at all injured. The sentinel upon the bridge received no wound whatever, and continued to perform his duty after the accident, as unconcerned as though nothing had happened. The sentinel on board the ship was less fortunate, and escaped with merely (a slight accident on such occasions) a broken leg. There were at

tached to the Fulton, by the roll of the ship, 143 persons; and, at the time of the explosion, there were supposed to have been on board the vessel about sixty persons.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Lieutenant Charles T. Platt, severely.
Do. S. M. Brackenridge, (since dead).
Do. Alexander M. Mull, slightly.
John Montgomery, sergeant of marines. do.

Wm. Butler, captain's steward,
Sailing Master, John Clough.

MIDSHIPMEN.

Robert E. Johnson, severely.
David McDougal, do.
Robert P. Wells, do.
Mr. Eckford, do.

12 privates wounded, and the bodies of 25 persons have been brought on shore and interred.

It happened fortunately that sixty-two men formerly attached to the frigate, were drafted on Tuesday, and had proceeded to Norfolk to form part of the crew of the frigate Constellation, now on the eve of departure for a foreign station. The band, 17 in number, were on shore.

This dreadful accident was occasioned by the Gunner's going into the magazine, to procure powder to fire the evening gun. He was charged by one of the officers previously to his going below, to be careful; and soon after, the explosion took place. We understand that he was a man between fifty and sixty years of age, and had just been appointed to that office; the old Gunner having been discharged the day before. He was desired by Lieut. Breckenridge to be cautious with the light, and to place it in the location invariably provided for it, on such occasions, viz. behind a reflecting glass in the partition, through which the rays of light are thrown. It is supposed he had been careless in this particular, and that having carried the candle into the magazine some of its sparks were communicated to the powder, but as he is among the dead nothing certain upon this point can ever be known. Lieut. Mull states, that the necessary precautions had been taken for opening the Magazine, and a sentinel placed at the Hatch before he left the deck, and that after being in the ward room some twenty minutes the explosion took place.

FOURTH OF JULY.

Pursuant to public notice, a meeting was held at Sisson's Hotel, on the 16th instant, when L. Weller was called to the chair, and H. H. Harrison appointed Secretary; when it was resolved, that a com-

mittee of three be appointed to make suitable arrangements for the approaching Anniversary of American Independence. James Crawford, William Crame and David Richey, Esqrs. were appointed that Committee.

We are authorized by the Committee of Arrangements to state that the following gentlemen have been appointed to serve on that occasion.

Joel Collins, President of the day.
Abner H. Longly, Vice President.

Dr. R. H. Bishop, Chaplain.
R. P. Lowe, Orator.

A. Humes, Reader of the Declaration of Independence.

Joel Collins, Abner H. Longly, and H. H. Harrison, Committee of Toasts.

C. W. H. Temple and Samuel Walker a committee to prepare suitable music.

John Johnson, committee of subscription.

A dinner suited to the occasion, will be furnished by A. Stilson.

The citizens of Oxford and its adjacent vicinity, are respectfully invited to attend.

WALKS THROUGH SWITZERLAND.

St. Pierre, Saturday, Oct. 20.

There is a remarkable deformity prevalent among the people of this country, which has not hitherto been noticed in my Diary, because it is disagreeable enough to see them, in passing, without carrying along the recollection; they are more numerous in this valley than any where else. I allude to what are termed here, *Gottres* or *Wens* about the neck. They frequently extend all around the neck, swelling out as far as the chin, and completely filling up the space between the chin and breast; in short, making the neck as large round as the head. In other cases, they project out on one side, and often on both, half as large as the head; but the most common cases obtrude out in front of the neck. The deformity produced can well be imagined.

When first I entered Switzerland at Basle, I was surprised at encountering three or four of these cases in a day. In course of four or five days more at a military parade, which collected the peasantry, I was still more surprised, for at least one in ten seemed to be affected in the same way! From that time to the present, the proportion has been constantly increasing. For the last three days more than two thirds of the population have seen, are more or less deformed in this way! The appearance, in many cases, is hideous in the extreme.

It is melancholy to look round and see most of the population of a large district, thus deformed; and it is difficult to account for. Some attribute it to the habits of carrying heavy loads on their heads, others refer it to the air, others to the water, of these places. How these two elements, which in this mountainous land, are peculiarly pure and excellent, can have this effect, it is difficult to imagine. People in the walks of higher life are said to be not exempt from it, which would seem to be an objection also to the first cause named that of carrying weights on their heads. But I leave the point for the faculty to decide, being their vocation. That it should prevail so extensively is incredible to one who has not witnessed it. Boston Cen.

A BEBO.

St. Johns, N. B. papers to the 30th May received by the Editor of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, contain an account of a distressing accident which occurred at Prince Edward Island on the 21st of May. The house of Captain Steward, R. N. who had left home for the garrison at Halifax, where he is stationed, was discovered to be on fire, and in the terror of the moment Mrs. S. repaired to a neighboring house, leaving a little daughter nine years of age, in the dwelling, under the impression that she had been removed. Unfortunately, however, the child had been placed in another room, and a terrific shriek, when too late, announced to those who had assembled, the perilous situation of the infant. To save her at this period was impossible but a brother named Hugh, about 12 years of age, immediately penetrated the blazing building, and was extricated by persons from without—Prompted by feelings of affection for a favorite sister, and actuated by a desperate heroism above his years,—and which, had he been spared, would have rendered him an ornament to his country in after life, he evaded the watchfulness of his preservers, again dashed into the house, and the falling in of the roof terminated the existence of these interesting innocents.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Mentor, Capt. Webb, has arrived at N. York, and brought London papers to the 8th of May and Liverpool to the 9th inclusive.

At Rochdale on Thursday the 31st of April, a large mob consisting of flannel-weavers and others employed in the woollen manufacture assembled in a part of the town called Cronkeyshaw. The

meeting it appears was called by a committee of weavers, and headed by a person who told the mob what to do, but cautioned them not to strike any person. They proceeded to the manufactory of Mess. Chadwick & Sons, and after many attempts succeeded in forcing the door, which had been bolted and barricaded against them. They then rushed in, pulled down a wooden partition which enclosed the staircase, passed up stairs seizing every thing which could be converted into a weapon of offence or defence, beat the workmen, some of them severely, broke a working mill, destroyed eighteen looms, carrying off the spindles and rollers and shuttles, and spoiled the work in the jennies. Disturbances of a similar nature had taken place on Tuesday and Wednesday previous. Great damage was done to the property of such of the labourers as were supposed to be working at under prices.—On Thursday a party of the 1st Dragoon Guards from Manchester, and a company of the 67th foot arrived. Twenty-three of the rioters were apprehended and sixteen of them committed to Lancaster Castle. A large mob gathered before the Castle, demanded the liberation of the prisoners, threw stones at the soldiers and wounded one of them. The military fired on the mob killed five and wounded twenty-five. The cause of the riot was the reduction in the wages of the weavers.

A HUGE KENTUCKIAN.

A London paper mentions the appearance, in Nicholasville, Kentucky, of a most extraordinary being, in the shape of a man. *He was sixteen feet high.* John Bull had best say no more of the deterioration of the human species in America; and if he believes his own stories, he had better be civil the next time he goes to Kentucky.

A FIGURE OF SPEECH.

A journal in the state of Indiana, announces the termination of a "horrid suicide" in town in the which it is printed in the following terms: "At the next cut he succeeded, with the blade of a razor which he held with the grape of a vice in severing the jugular vein and the carotid artery of one side of the neck, and expired consequently, as soon as the purple current of vitality could evacuate the citadel of the system."

This paragraph must have been made under the influence of "Flow thou regal, purple stream."

Q. Why is France like an Amazon!

SELECTED POETRY.

MIND.

Let others praise the hue
That mantles on thy face,
Thine eyes of heavenly blue,
And mine of faultless grace;
These charms I freely own,
But still a higher find;
'Twill last when beauty's flown—
Thy matchless charm of mind.

The damp of years may quench
The brightness of thine eye:
Time's icy hand may blanch
Thy cheek's vermilion dye;
Thy form may lose its grace;
Thy voice its sweet control;
But nought can e'er efface
The beauties of thy soul.

What's beauty but a flower
That blooms in summer's ray,
When pours the wintry shower,
Its charms will fade away:
The mind's a rich perfume
That winter cannot chill;
The flower may lose its bloom,
But fragrance lingers still.

Stars gild the vault of heaven
When day's last hue's decline;
As darker grows the even,
With brighter ray they shine;
Thus, in the night of years,
When youth's gay light is o'er,
More bright the soul appears,
Than ere it shone before.

The leaves when autumn blusters,
Forsake the tree and die,
But falling, show rich clusters
Offruitage to the eye:
Thus time, in flying, snatches
Thy beauty, but displays
One charm that all o'er matches
A soul that ne'er decays.

CONUNDRUMS.

Q. What town in Italy does a child name in calling on its father and mother?

Q. If a lady had a servant named Sarah, what town in Sweden would she be likely to name in calling her in the morning?

Q. If a child wished its mother to tell a falsehood, what town in Peru would it have to name?

Q. Why is the Atlantic ocean like an hour?
S. B.

When Marshall Berwick was killed by a cannon ball at Philipsburg, Marshall Villars, who had been sent to take the command in Italy, was dying in his bed at Turin. Informed of the fate of his colleague and rival, he said, with the spirit of a soldier, "That man had always more luck than I."

COLLEGE CAPS!

You will parade for regular monthly drill, (in the College Comma.) on THIS DAY, the 20th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Punctual attendance is required, on business of importance. By order of the Capt.

R. C. SCHENK, O. S.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Stolen from the stable of S. Bradford, near Oxford, on Tuesday night, the 26th of May, a dark chestnut sorrel mare, between 14 and 15 hands high, a blaze in her face, slender and straight made, a long tail, a lump on her back, and a blemish on one of her eyes—she is 8 or 9 years old. Supposed to have been stolen by a man who passed himself by the name of David Skeen, but believed to be of the name of Cory.—Who is between twenty and twenty-five years of age; of ordinary size, brownish hair and eye-brows, dark complected blue eyes, and bad countenance. He stated that he was from Green county, when he came to this place, at which time he appeared to have the disposal of two other horses, which are generally believed to have been stolen.

One a bright bay horse both hind feet white, three or four years old, 13 hands high. The other is a black horse about fourteen hands high, stoop rumped, and 4 or 5 years old. The same person it is supposed, when on his way to Dayton, stole a saddle and a silver watch; double cased and caped, lettered face, running upon diamonds, brass or copper hands, with a steel chain double linked, with a slender brass key, bearing the image of an eagle—the property of Z. P. Da Witt, of Oxford, Butler county, Ohio. Any person who will detect and secure the said Rogue, and return said property to its respective owners, shall receive the above mentioned reward, or ten dollars for either thief or mare. We would inform the public, that we have just grounds to believe from various circumstances, that there is now, an extensive connection of horse thieves from Sandusky through the interior of our country. It is hoped that the villainies already committed in various places, may arrest the public attention.

SCOFEL BRADFORD.

Printers through out the state, will by inserting the above, assist in breaking up a villainous banditti, and confer a lasting obligation on the subscriber.

June 15, 1829.

NOTICE.

Those persons whose subscription for building the MARKET HOUSE, are to be paid in Labor or materials, are hereby notified, that the same is now wanting. The labor will be received by Joseph Wadley, the Contractor, and the Materials are to be delivered at the site of the Market House, on the public square. Those failing to do the work, or deliver the materials by them subscribed, may expect to pay the Cash. Also those who have subscribed to pay in money, are requested to pay to Mr. Wadley or one of the Committee, one half of the amount of their subscriptions, as the same is now due by the terms of the contract.

JOEL COLLINS,

JOHN M'GONIGLE,

Oxford, June 20,

Committee.

W. CRUME & J. EWART, HATTERS.

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have removed three doors East of Stillson's Hotel, on high street, where they have and intend keeping constantly on hand, an assortment of the most fashionable Hats of every description, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail. They have just received a supply of materials of the best quality, and having good Workmen, they flatter themselves that they will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their custom.

ALL ORDERS.

From Merchants and others, will be punctually attended to. They return thanks for past favors, and hope for a continuance of public patronage.

Lambs' WOOL, FURS, and country produce, will be taken in exchange for hats.

OHIO GAZETTEER.

[Circular letter addressed to each of the several Post-Masters throughout the state of Ohio.]

Columbus, 26th May, 1829.

Sir—I am about putting to press, a ninth edition of the Ohio Gazetteer. The work is revised throughout, and carefully corrected, with numerous additions, to adapt it to the recent extensive improvements in our State. This edition will also contain a new and complete table of all the Post Offices, established down to this time, in the state of Ohio; together with the names of the townships and counties in which they are respectively situated; and their several distances and bearings from Columbus, and from Washington City. It is expected to be out of press in September next.

It will contain about 240 pages; of the size of those in the 7th and 8th editions; and a small but correct and elegant copperplate map of the state will be furnished with it, to such as pay in advance, say during the month of June next. Price, to such as pay thus in advance, fifty cents each. To non-subscribers, the price will be the same; but to them no maps will be furnished but at an extra charge.

The maps are already engraved and printed; but the book is not; and will require the immediate expenditure of several hundred dollars, which I am very illly able to raise: I am therefore induced to offer it, including the map, at the above mentioned low price, to meet immediate expenditures, necessary in its publication.

It is supposed that it will be peculiarly useful in Post Offices, as a book of reference; and as the amount of half a dollar is an inconvenient sum to remit, it is respectfully suggested, should you want a copy, that you send for two copies, (one of which you can undoubtedly sell) and then transmit me a one dollar bill; for which I will, so soon as published, send you two copies, by mail, unless otherwise directed.

In the mean time, I remain,
Sir, yours, respectfully,

JOHN KILBOURN.

P. S. Should any of our fellow citizens want a copy or copies, I shall feel glad to furnish them on the same terms: their orders, however, being sent free of expense to me, as the postage on a single letter, above 80 miles distance, would counterbalance the whole profits on a copy of the book.

A PARENT,

Who has for some time been in search of her Son who was taken away from her in 1823, by Lieutenant George Spears of the U. S. Army and who has been unsuccessful in her search takes this method to gain information whether he is yet alive—she wishes to inform him that she yet lives in Washington City, and that to hear from him and see him again is the dearest wish of her heart and will solace her few remaining years. The name of her Son is ANDREW ISRAEL BARNES. If any person who may see this advertisement should know any thing of this young man, by informing me of the same by a letter directed to Washington City, it will be considered as a peculiar favor.

Printers throughout the United States will confer a lasting obligation by the insertion of this a few times, upon a poor, distressed and aged mother.

ELIZABETH BARNES.

May 5th 1829.

PROCLAMATION.

In pursuance of a law of the State, I, Allen Trimble, Governor of Ohio, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the Land Offices at Tiffin and Piqua, Ohio, for the disposal of five hundred thousand acres of land granted by the Congress of the United States to the State of Ohio, as follows, to wit: At Tiffin, in the

county of Seneca, on the first Monday of June next for the sale of the lands selected in the Delaware district; and at Piqua, in the county of Miami, on the fourth Monday of June next, for the sale of lands selected in the Piqua and Cincinnati districts. The sales shall remain open at each place one week and no longer, and all lands offered and not sold, shall be subject to entry at private sale at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. The lands which lie on the Maumee river or within five miles thereof, and the sections on which the seat of Justice in the counties of Hardin, Allen and Putnam, shall be fixed, will be reserved from sale.

Given under my hand, and the great seal of the State at Columbus, this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine.

ALLEN TRIMBLE.

By the Governor,
Jer. M'Leane, Secretary of State.

BUTTER!

The subscriber will pay cash for butter through the spring and summer. He wishes the butter brought in not salted, and immediately after it is churned.

C. W. H. TEMPLE.

MILL NERY.

MRS. TEMPLE,

informs her friends and old customers that she has resumed her former business, at her new shop, on the north side of the public square, and opposite to Mr. Lewis' store, where all kinds of work in the Leghorn, Straw and silk line will be neatly done. She has on hand a good assortment of Silks for bonnets, likewise, trimmings, linings, &c. of the latest fashions for Leghorns. Produce will be taken in payment for work done and trimmings found.

Oxford, May 22, 1829.

MORE BOOKS.

WARD & BISHOP,

Have for sale, Viri Romae, Excerpta Latina, French Friend, Greek testament, Letters from Geneva, Geo. Mason, Smart's Horace, Irving's Conquest of Granada, Greenleaf's grammar, Kirkham's do. Historiae sacrae, Alexander's evidences, Say's political economy, Watt's psalms & hymns, Grove's Greek and English lexicon, Bibles, Testaments, &c. &c.

May 22, 1829.

NEW BOOKS.

WARD & BISHOP,

HAVE just received Pike's Arithmetic, Cambridge Mathematics, Greek grammar, Mair's Introduction, Gibb's Hebrew lexicon, Virgil, Graeca minora, Lacroix's arithmetic, Worcester's geography and atlas, Roman antiquities, Salust. Horace Caesar, Titler's history, Graeca majora, Walker's dictionary, Brand's Chemistry, French grammar, Spanish grammar, French dictionary, Methodist hymns, Oberon, Honor O'Hara, Letters to married ladies, English fashionables abroad, Memoirs of Gothe, Experience of preachers, Memoirs of Madame De Hux, Voyage to the moon, Boyne water, a tale; Blue stocking hall, &c. &c.

Also, an assortment of Stationary, for sale at the book-binders.

Oxford, May 6, 1829.

BOOK BINDING.

The subscribers have commenced the above business, at their Printing Office, in the yellow frame house on Main Street, formerly occupied by Mr. Woodruff as a Tailor shop. Where binding will be executed in any style required. Blank Books of every description, furnished to order.

OXFORD PRODUCE MARKET.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

Apples,	75 a 87	Hay,	\$5 00
Butter,	8 a 9	Lard,	4 a 5
Beef,	2 a 3 1-2	Meal,	25 a 31
Beeswax,	23 a 25	Oats,	19 a 21
Corn,	29 a 25	Potatoes, Irish	31 a 37
Chickens,	75 a 87	Pork,	2 a 2 1-2
Choece,	5 a 8	Rags,	3 a 4
Feathers,	23 a 25	Tallow,	6 a 7
Flaxseed,	40 a 43	Country sugar	8
Flax,	6 a 8	Wheat,	75
Flour,	\$2.00	Whiskey,	18 a 19
Hams,	6	Wood,	62 a 75

In Cincinnati on the 18th, inst. Flour was worth \$4.00 bbl.—Whiskey 20 a 22, Brack—Salt, 50 cents.

WANTED!

A large quantity of Hides and Tan Bark; for which the highest price will be given. Also, all those that have unsettled accounts are requested to come forward and settle immediately, otherwise, they will find their accounts in the hands of the proper Officers, for collection.

J. JOHNSON.

May 9, 1829.

BOOKS.

WARD & BISHOP,

Have for sale, Worcester's geography and atlas, French grammar, Flint's Geography, & History of the Western Country, Smart's Cicero, Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary, Latin and Greek Grammars, Francis Berrian and Arthur Clenning by the same author: Don Quixote in English and French: Rascelas, Nott on intemperance, Walker's Dictionary, Blair's Rhetoric, Pike's Arithmetic, Bonycastle's Algebra, the Hunter, Webster and Ruter's Spelling books, —12mo Bibles: Almanacs, &c. &c.

Also the following second hand books. Playfair's Euclid, Clark's Homer, Schrevelius' Lexicon, Ovid Delphini, Virgil do, Salust do, Graeca Minora, Greek Testament, do Grammar, Lacroix's Algebra, Bonycastle's do, Geographical Sketches, President's Tour, Columbian Orator, Tales of my Landlord, Jackson's Book Keeping, Flint's Surveying, Murray's Grammar and Worcester's Abridgment of Geography.

Account and memorandum books—letter and writing paper—crayon, lead and slate pencils, ink powder &c. &c.

Feb. 20, 1829.

ONE CENT REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber living in Oxford Butler county, on the 19th inst., Alpha Leach, an Apprentice to the Carpenter and Joining business. He is 22 years of age, thick built, not very polite and of a bad disposition. This is to forewarn all persons from harboring, or employing him under the penalty of the law. The above reward will be given for his delivery to me, but no charges paid. CHARLES BARROW,

Oxford June 20, 1829.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER.

Cincinnati, Edward Woodruff.
Dayton, Martin Smith,
Eaton, Isaac Stephens,
Franklin, Col. M. W. Earheart,
Hamilton, Thomas Blair,
Lebanon, John Reeves, P. M.
Montgomery, I. A. Reeder,
Rossville, R. B. Millikin,
Athens, Georgia, L. A. Irwin, P. M.